



International Development Research Centre

SECRETARIAT FORUM

October 16, 2000

October 6, 2000

IDRC SECRETARIAT FORUM
October 16, 2000

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DRAFT AGENDA Secretariats' Forum
Monday, October 16, 2000

Boardroom, 14th Floor, 250 Albert Street
(October 6 version)

8:15 a.m. Coffee/breakfast - Nayudamma Lounge

9:00 Introduction and Welcome - Maureen O'Neil

First session: Program Linkages and Funding Strategies

9:15 - 10:15 Linkages between Secretariats and other parts of IDRC's program
 Caroline Pestieau to introduce. Rashad Cassim to comment.

10:15- 10:30 Coffee break

10:30 - 11:30 Funding strategies - experiences with donors. Update on resource
 expansion. Alain Berranger to introduce. David Glover to comment.

11:30 - 12:15 Long term options for Secretariats. Diéry Seck to introduce. Caroline
 Pestieau to comment.

12:15 - 2:00 Lunch - Nayudamma Lounge

Second session: Steering Committee and Operational Relationships

2:00 - 3:30 Roles and responsibilities of Steering Committees. Fred Johnson to
 introduce. Sibry Tapsoba and Rob Robertson to comment.

The role of the DPA as the President's representative. Rohinton Medhora
 to introduce. David Balson to comment.

Relations between IDRC and Secretariats. Should Secretariats be included
 in Centre-wide studies e.g. on workload? Can Secretariat staff represent
 IDRC? Jean-H Guilmotte to introduce. David Brooks to comment.

3:30 - 3:45 Coffee break

Third session: Administrative, Financial and Human Resource Issues

3:45 - 4:30 Cost sharing between Secretariats and IDRC. Linda Brigden to introduce.
 Johanne Charbonneau to comment.

4:30 - 5:00 Financial flexibility in Secretariats reliant on few donors. Sibry Tapsoba to
 introduce. Johanne Charbonneau to comment.

5:00 - 6:00 Streamlining IDRC financial and human resource procedures to support
 Secretariats. Venkatesh Mannar to introduce. Gerry Bisson and Judith
 Lockett to comment.

6:00 Reception

Background

The paper proposing a Strategic Framework for Secretariats at IDRC, which was approved by the Board of Governors in June 1999, recognized that “on issues which are of common concern to Secretariats, the structure does not promote a common articulation and resolution of problems.” As a solution, “To further ensure common concerns are dealt with efficiently, the President intends to establish a forum for Executive Directors to meet with her on an annual basis to review such issues.”

Objectives of the Secretariats’ Forum

1. To provide an opportunity for Secretariat Executive Directors to share experiences on the management of Secretariats.
2. To promote discussion between Executive Directors and other senior managers of the Centre on programming and administrative & financial issues affecting the relationship between IDRC and Secretariats.
3. To identify programming, policy or administrative issues that may require further study and later resolution.

Participation

The President, 2 Vice Presidents, 7 Regional Directors (10)

Secretariats: David Balson, Linda Brigden, Federico Burone, Rachad Cassim, David Glover, Jean-H Guilmette, Fred Johnson, Venkatesh Mannar, Frank Eady, Diéry Seck (10)
(Eva Rathgeber will cover ATPS and, if necessary, TEHIP.)

Resources Branch: Gerry Bisson, Judith Lockett, Sylvain Dufour, Arlene Lafoley, Louise Brouzes, Richard Albert (6)

Program and Partnership Branch: Alain Berranger, Rohinton Medhora, David Brooks/Peter Cooper, Chris Smart, Brian Davy, Leanne Burton (7)

President’s Office: John Hardie, Tim Dottridge, Rob Robertson, Jorge da Silva, Terry Smutylo, Jean-Marc Fleury, Pauline Robert-Bradley (7)

Administrative support for meeting: Christine Hains (1)

Total: 41

N.B. Participants should remind themselves of what was discussed and decided in the “Strategic Framework for IDRC Secretariats at IDRC” before the meeting on October 16.

African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)

Secretariat Description and Objectives

The ATPS was set up in 1993, with funding from Canadian and American donors, to assist Sub-Saharan African countries to acquire the capacity for planning their own sustainable development. The underlying premise is that strengthening local capacity to manage technology is a central and critical development issue for Africa. The overall mission of ATPS is to improve the quality of technology policy decision-making in Sub-Saharan Africa and to strengthen the continent's institutional capacity for the management of technological development, through research, dissemination, training and linkages to policy-makers and research end-users.

LOCATION: EARO

| Acting Executive Director | Current IDRC funding (FY 98/99-99/00) | Total IDRC Core funding to date CAD 1,790,000 (excluding CAD 218,754 allocated by IDRC for the ATPS network project) | Requested IDRC funding for FY 2000-2001 CAD 750,000 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Osita Ogbu | CAD 750,000 | | |

| Other donors and their contributions | Current funding (CAD) | Total funding to date (CAD) | Anticipated funding (CAD) |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carnegie Corporation | 750,000 | 1,995,352 | 750,000 (500,000 USD) |
| Rockefeller Foundation | 59,120 | 535,395 | None |
| Total (1999-2000) | 809,120 | 2,530,747 | 750,000 |
| Additional Funding in 2000-2001 from World Bank | 49,000 | 49,000 | |

1. Relevance

Africa's science and technology capacity lags behind its resource and economic potential. For approximately three decades, the international development community has been keen to improve the continent's science and technology capacity by funding public sector, NGO, and academic projects. Many intergovernmental and independent science and technology institutions were founded. While all are worthy initiatives, most were set up to analyze science and technology unilaterally. They do not address inter-disciplinary issues of science and technology in general and technology policy in particular. The ATPS is unique in bringing together scholars and experts spanning 15 African countries and from many disciplines to address science and technology policy

issues. The ATPS promotes and encourages the utilization of research results through publications, an annual international conference, national dissemination seminars, and policy round tables. The ATPS has also taken advantage of improved communication facilities to disseminate knowledge among professionally-linked peers in academia, the public sector, the private sector, NGOs, and other end users.

2. Links to IDRC Programming

Collaboration links with the IDRC Youth Leadership Programme for Information and Communication Technologies for Community Development in Africa (ALPID), the SMMEIT initiative and the UNGANISHA project.

3. Future Directions

The Secretariat proposes to build on the accomplishments of the previous phases by: strengthening research capabilities; building capability for policy implementation; intensifying dissemination and policy dialogue; raising the Network's profile for purposes of realizing additional resources: leveraging and fostering alliances with other institutions interested in science and technology policy in sub-Saharan Africa e.g. African Center for Technology Studies (ACTS) .

Efforts will be made to strengthen research quality by relating ATPS studies with national development planning processes. One way of ensuring this is asking researchers to explicitly integrate topics for research with national agenda matters. Concerning policy implementation, ATPS has had prior success at the national level. In order to broaden this scope of inquiry, ATPS, will foster alliances with community development projects and apply ATPS studies to inform policy dialogue at the community level.

ATPS intends to use the science and technology policy platform to probe questions such as poverty alleviation, new and emerging technologies such as information and materials, challenges in higher education such as curriculum development, and finally governance. As we enter the next millennium, sub-Saharan Africa desperately needs to expand the number of individuals who can think through science and technology policies and articulate how these policies relate to development. The ATPS's unique structure is ideally suited for this task. It represents the genre of research network which persists through ingenuity and excellence.

ATPS was registered as a Kenyan NGO earlier this year. This is part of its exit strategy from IDRC. We expect that it will function as an independent international NGO by the end of our current grant (two years). It is possible that ATPS will still be based in the EARO office but not as a secretariat, simply as a tenant paying for any services that we provide.

The African Capacity Building Foundation is submitting a proposal to its November 2000 Board meeting to provide ATPS with US\$2 million in funding.

4. Current Staffing

| | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| Osita Ogbu | Acting Executive Director |
| S. Maina | Program Assistant |
| C. Thuku | Administrative Secretary |

Bellanet

Secretariat Description and Objectives

Since 1995, Bellanet's mission has been to increase the impact of development programming by supporting broader collaboration through more effective use of information and communication technologies. Specifically, Bellanet aims to strengthen the capacity of donors and developing country partners to use ICTs to enable collaboration; to identify and solve problems hindering effective collaboration; and to identify, share and apply lessons learned and best practices. The tools and technologies are not the focus but the means to enable collaboration. Bellanet's emphasis is on enhancing collaborative processes in all development domains. Bellanet's program is delivered through several types of service to the development community. The services are designed to support collaboration by promoting equitable access to information and communication resources and forums, open dialogue among development partners, North and South, increased commitment to information sharing and tools that make it easier to share information, better ICT strategies, and ongoing organisational learning.

LOCATION: OTTAWA

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Executive Director David Balson | Current IDRC funding for Phase II (FY 98/99-2002/03)¹ CAD 965,000 | Total IDRC funding to date CAD 2.251 m | |
|---|--|--|--|

Other donors and their contributions to date

| | | |
|---|-----|---------|
| United Nations Development Program (UNDP) | CAD | 205,725 |
| Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) | | 308,768 |
| MacArthur Foundation | | 206,960 |
| Directorate General for International Cooperation, Netherlands (DGIS) | | 181,598 |
| Rockefeller Foundation | | 214,085 |
| Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) | | 309,869 |
| Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) | | 54,990 |

Restricted Contributions and contracts: DFAIT, World Bank, MI, InfoDev, UNOPS, WIPO, UNECA, ADEA, ACCC, UNMAS, Misc. 556,352

Total **CAD 2,417,021**

¹ Not including funding for specific PI - Bellanet activities funded directly from PI budgets.

1. Relevance

Demand for Bellanet's assistance is accelerating with the increasing international recognition of and interest in development partnerships, collaborative approaches, and the use of ICTs in support of such activities. Bellanet strives to be responsive by shifting emphasis where appropriate and feasible. Some of these changes include: provision of *more direct* support to funding members for the development of their capacity to use ICTs for collaborative work; increased attention on knowledge management and learning; and, most importantly, in line with the original long-term plans, Bellanet's work directly with developing country organizations and partnerships is forming an increasing portion of Bellanet's program of work.

2. Links to IDRC Programming

Bellanet has extensive linkages with many IDRC programs and activities, in terms of providing input, advice, and technical assistance to several projects, other Secretariats (IMFNS, MI, SIFR) and Program Initiatives (MINGA, ACACIA, PAN, PBR, SUB). In some of these activities, Bellanet played a central role in concept development and in the provision of ICT policy advice - either as an active participant, or in response to specific requests.

Bellanet has worked with IDRC continually to improve its use of the electronic venue as a collaborative workspace. It has pioneered ICT applications in a concrete setting, eg., the use of dynamic web-based databases. With Uganisha, Bellanet has partnered on web-to-email gateway work and on the production and dissemination of publications. Bellanet worked with PPB and the EPIK team to adapt and pilot the Online Proposal Appraisal application for decision-making by program and research officers.

Bellanet is also collaborating with the Evaluation Unit on its approach to the evaluation of ICT-enhanced projects and activities, and is working with IDRC on the elaboration of knowledge management (KM) strategies for its own internal purposes, as well as through "KM for international organisations" workshops.

3. Future Directions

Over the next five years, Bellanet will move to a situation where approximately fifty percent of its efforts will be on donor partnerships, global collaborations and direct involvement with its funding members; approximately fifty percent of its efforts will involve direct support to developing country based initiatives; Bellanet will have an expanded physical presence in Europe and perhaps in the South; a variety of strategic partnerships will have been developed to meet the increasing demands; and an increasing amount of financial support will be coming in the form of targeted contributions and contracts.

4. Current Challenges

The most significant challenge facing Bellanet is helping organisations and staff realize the benefits that flow through effective collaboration – collaboration that comes alive only through new attitudes towards participation, transparency, information sharing and learning. Raising core contributions for the Secretariat continues to be more challenging than obtaining funding for specific projects and services.



David Balson
Executive Director , Bellanet

David Balson founded and managed IDRC's Telematics program in the 1980's, initially supporting computer conferencing in developing countries and then expanding email connectivity for the development and research communities. In the 1990s his focus was on policy issues related to information and communication technologies. He lived in Kenya from 1988 to 1991, where he worked on telematics and related policy programs. He has been Executive Director of Bellanet since its inception, in 1995.

Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA)

The Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia was established in May 1993 to support training and research in environmental and resource economics. Its goal is to strengthen local capacity for the economic analysis of environmental problems so that researchers can provide sound advice to policymakers. The program uses a networking approach to provide not only financial support but meetings, resource persons, access to literature, publication outlets, and opportunities for comparative research across its ten member countries. These are Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, China, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka.

EEPSEA's structure consists of a Sponsors Group (SG), comprising all donors contributing at least USD 100,000 per year; an Advisory Committee of senior scholars and policy makers; and a small Secretariat in Singapore and the Philippines. Current members of the SG are: IDRC, DANIDA, SIDA, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CIDA, the MacArthur Foundation and NORAD.

Typically, researchers learn about EEPSEA by various means and apply for a research or training award. Most applicants attend one of EEPSEA's courses before or in conjunction with their research project. Budget ceilings for research projects are USD 15,000-22,000, depending on the country, exclusive of a small honorarium. Researchers may be affiliated with a university, government or non-government organization and grants are normally made to that institution. Most projects are carried out by multi-disciplinary team or researchers. To date, EEPSEA has provided training to some 180 people and supported about 75 research projects.

Current challenges are: first, to provide additional support to countries with relatively little research capacity (like Cambodia and Lao PBR) so that they can participate more fully in the regional network; and second, to extend our roots in other member countries through national associations, publications in local languages, contacts with the local media and the like. Important to this extension work will be an innovation suggested in 2000 external evaluation: the appointment of part-time Country Associates in selected member countries.



David Glover
Executive Director EEPSEA

David Glover is founding director of EEPSEA. From 1984-1992, Dr. Glover was Director of the Economic Policy Program at IDRC. He holds a PhD from the Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto and has written or edited some thirty books and articles dealing with agricultural policy, structural adjustment, trade, and environment. These include Small Farmers, Big Business: Contract Farming & Rural Development, with Ken Kusterer (Macmillan, 1990) and The Developing Countries in World Trade, ed., with Diana Tussie (Lynne Reiner, 1993) and Indonesia's Fires & Haze: The Cost of Catastrophe, ed. with Tim Jessup (ISEAS, 1999).

Environmental Management Secretariat (EMS):

Partners in supporting the implementation of urban environmental policies in LAC

The EMS promotes the capacities of municipal governments to implement urban environmental management policies in intermediate-sized cities of Latin America and the Caribbean. Emphasis is on fostering institutional partnerships between municipal governments and research centers to develop knowledge and capacity applied to implementing policies to provide environmental services in areas affected by informal settlements.

The activities include the promotion of regional networking on the assessment of public-private mechanisms in delivering urban environmental services ongoing in LAC. Performance in improving access to service, job opportunities for the poor sector of the population and quality of life in marginal areas through these mechanisms are part of the results assessed. With the financial support of the IADB and in partnership with the Central American Isthmus Federation of Municipalities (FEMICA), the EMS promotes research and capacity building activities aimed at facilitating the planning of environmental services in the population resettlement plans in intermediate cities of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. A regional forum aimed at the analysis of models and experiences in implementing effective and socially legitimized policies in intervening on informal settlements is also co-organized with FEMICA and the MERCOSUR cities network ("Red de Mercociudades").

The EMS responds to the intervention framework in LAC, as established in the CSPF (2000-2005), and takes advantage of synergies among IDRC initiatives promoting research in the field of environmental issues in urban and peri-urban areas in LAC. During previous phases, the EMS and ECOHEALTH have made progress in the coordination of the technology-transfer program to control water quality in municipalities of LAC. The EMS, Cities Feeding People (CFP), and ECOHEALTH, have also started an active exchange of information to maximize opportunities for synergy. EMS and ECOHEALTH, for example, have recently organized a workshop on lessons learned in the management of projects related to urban issues in LAC by IDRC.

Current activities of the EMS are receiving the support of IDRC, UNEP, Environment Canada and the Ministry of Environment of Uruguay.

The EMS operates from LACRO.



Federico S. Burone
Executive Director, EMS

Degrees

- D. Phil., Economy and Sociology Faculty, Universitat de Valencia, Spain, 1997
- M.A., Economy and Sociology Faculty, Universitat de Valencia, Spain, 1993
- M.Sc., Environmental Management Center, Universitat de Valencia, Spain, 1992
- Dipl.of Advanced Studies, Ecology College, Universite de Paris- VI, 1987
- B. Sc., Sciences and Humanities College, Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay, 1984
-

Previous Positions

1995 - 1997 Program Coordinator. VALCOAST Programme. European Union, Spain.
1993 - 1997 Professor, Department of Applied Economics. Universitat de Valencia, Spain.
1991 - 1992 Consultant. Southern Cone Coastal Zone Management Program. UNDP.
1988 - 1991 Professor. Humanities and Sciences College, Universidad de la República, Uruguay.

Research

During the past ten years research activities has been focused on the analysis of the intricate link between urban poverty and environmental issues and the difficulties when government intervening to ensure balance between environmental sustainability, community development and social equity. As EMS/IDRC Executive Director research and capacity building activities have been addressed to organize and manage knowledge systems around these issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. The main role has been to articulate demands for knowledge to improve the understanding of processes by which formal and informal institutions interact with local governments. The application of this knowledge to policies in dealing with urban governance, urban poverty and effective institutional partnerships are main personal assets. Major programs managed with the EMS/IDRC are available at <http://www.ema-sema.org>.



International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS)

Secretariat Description and Objectives

The IMFN Secretariat fosters cooperation and collaboration through the creation of model forests which are community-based governance processes. Model forests are stakeholder partnerships which work together to advance the management, conservation, and sustainable development of forest and other resources in the model forest area. These model forests are linked in a worldwide network designed to share experience and knowledge. Specifically, the Secretariat:

- provides technical expertise and assistance to countries and institutions interested in developing model forests and in participating in the IMFN (model forest development);
- promotes international cooperation and exchange of experience and knowledge relating to sustainable forest management as well as in the sustainable development of other resources (building the network and the exchange mechanisms).

| Donors | Contributions (1997 - 2000) | Commitments and pledges (2000 - 2002) |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|
| IDRC | 1,000,000 | 600,000 |
| CIDA | 1,300,000 | 1,000,000 |
| DFAIT | 1,300,000 | 300,000 |
| CFS | 600,000 * | 300,000 |
| Mexico ** | | <u>120,000</u> |
| Total | 4,200,000 | 2,320,000 |

* CFS also provided \$400,000 as in-kind contributions to the IMFNS

** Mexico contributed 1,2 million CAD to the Mexico MF Program through the IMFNS between 1997 and 2000)

Relevance

Since the first Model Forests were established in Canada in 1991, Mexico, Russia, the United States, Japan, and Chile have joined the network. Model forests cover an area of 12 million hectares – an area approximately the size of Greece. What's more, Argentina, China, Thailand, the Philippines, Myanmar, and Indonesia now have Model Forest projects ready to be launched. Other countries exploring the concept include: Australia, Brazil, Paraguay, Cuba, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Vietnam, Malawi, Senegal, South Africa, Poland, and the United Kingdom.

The IMFNS expends professional and financial resources in the organization of meetings, workshops and other events as well as in the preparation of technical information relating to education, training, and extension to:

- assist countries in the development of model forests through capacity building at the institutional as well as at community levels,
- assist countries, institutions and NGOs in securing donor support for model forests and participation in the IMFN,
- develop networking mechanisms to share knowledge about sustainable forest management, economic diversification, etc., through IMFN forums, meetings, publications, newsletters.

Empowerment of local communities is central to the successful application of the model forest concept. The IMFNS strives to ensure that MFs have real local community involvement and participation in

decision making processes that reflect the needs and desires of local communities. MFs all have the attributes of partnerships, local community involvement, and a commitment to networking, however, each is unique to its geographic, cultural and institutional setting. Replicability has been demonstrated by the fact that the number of model forests has significantly expanded since the creation of the IMFNS at IDRC.

Links to IDRC Programming

The IMFN has strong links with IDRC's corporate program framework. Foremost would be those under Social and Economic Equity as well as Environment and Natural Resource Management. To date, there has been minimal direct involvement or collaboration with IDRC's program initiatives because work in developing countries has been in its early stages.

IDRC is supporting some early development work in Malawi relating to the organizational capacities of communities and institutions for such processes and the range of institutional options for developing a model forest. This will provide the ground work and could hopefully lead to the establishment of a model forest in Southern Africa. The IDRC project for pre-model forest development in Malawi is led by David Brooks.

IMFNS has also collaborated with LACRO over the last few years on topics such as hiring consultants to research a paper on forest management in Panama and on access by small producers to global markets in Latin America. This collaboration with LACRO has proven to be mutually beneficial and this collaborative arrangement will continue. The IMFNS also plans to pursue similar arrangements, where appropriate, with other regional offices. However, the possibility of establishing such collaborative arrangements will depend on the degree of program fit between regional offices and IMFNS.

Work on model forest to date has been mainly in developed countries and those in transition, however, it is anticipated that the majority of future expansion will be in developing countries. This is demonstrated by the new developments in the Asian region.

Current priorities

Model Forests are now a proven concept. Few initiatives have been so successful at engaging local communities and integrating rural economic diversification and social development strategies into an overall framework of sustainable land use. Model Forests offer an effective route toward sustainable development and reversing the decline of the global forest stock. In the coming months, the IMFNS will focus its efforts in expanding the international partnership and funding base of the IMFN. Donors will be approached and invited to participate and support model forest development and the network. This is being lead by the IMFN Task Force which includes representatives from Canada, Argentina, Japan, China, the U.S.A., Russia and Chile. Issues surrounding the structure, program, financing, membership and governance of the network will be addressed.

IMFNS development efforts will continue and will include:

- working closely with the FAO and Japan to finalize the establishment of model forests in China, Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia,
- assisting in the Mexican evaluation of the Mexican Model Forests,
- assisting Mexico in establishing a Mexican MF network,
- continue working closely with Chile in developing their strategy and work plans and in the creation of a second model forest in Chile.

Current Staffing

Frederick Johnson, Executive Director

Pauline Dole, Coordinator

Kafui Dansou, Senior Program Officer

Peter Besseau, Senior Program Officer

Kaye Meikle, Program Assistant



Frederick B. Johnson
Executive Director, IMFNS

Mr. Johnson joined the International Development Research Centre of Canada in 1996 as the Executive Director, International Model Forest Network Secretariat. His responsibilities in this position are to develop and expand model forests internationally in support of sustainable forest management and to promote cooperation and the sharing of knowledge and experience through networking of model forests.

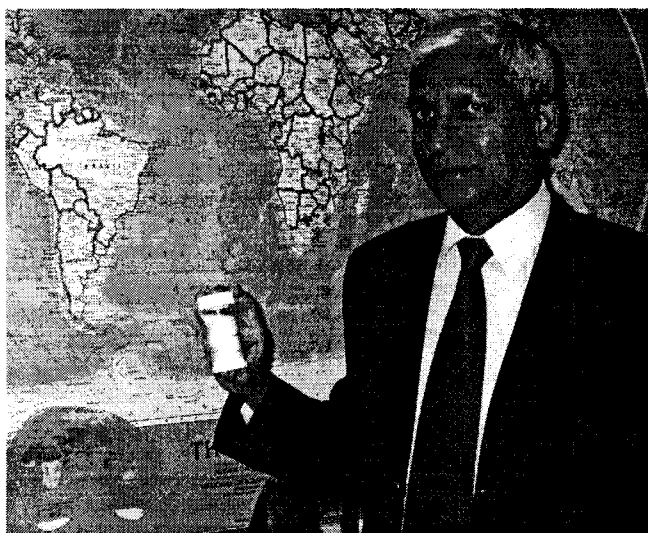
Mr. Johnson, a Canadian, is an Honour BSc graduate of Lakehead University, Canada. He began his career in industrial research with the pulp and paper industry and worked in a number of positions focussed on forest products and industrial process development. He joined the Federal Government in 1973 and since then has had numerous positions relating to environmental regulation, industrial and business development, and in managing trade issues and international trade policy. In the position immediately prior to joining IDRC, he was with the Canadian Forest Service of Natural Resources Canada, responsible for technology development and technology transfer in forestry sciences. Throughout his career, Mr. Johnson has worked internationally through links in the private sector as well as those in government and related organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Chemical Institute of Canada and a member of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association Technical Section.

Micronutrient Initiative (MI)

The Micronutrient Initiative (MI) is an international development agency working to control micronutrient malnutrition throughout the world. MI is based in Ottawa, Canada and operates as a secretariat within the International Development Research Centre. MI is governed by a steering committee comprised of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank.

MI supports nutrition programs in numerous developing countries, working with aid agencies, governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, and the food industry, working together to enhance the world's population's access to micronutrient-rich foods and to improve the quality of food fortification and dietary supplementation programs and to enhance their impact on the health and well-being of vulnerable populations.



VENKATESH MANNAR
Executive Director, MI

Venkatesh Mannar is Executive Director of the Micronutrient Initiative in Ottawa, Canada. The MI is an international secretariat within the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa. The MI is co-sponsored by CIDA, IDRC, UNICEF, UNDP, USAID and The World Bank. It was established to facilitate and catalyze the global elimination of micronutrient malnutrition. Its primary focus is iodine, iron and vitamin A deficiencies.

Venkatesh Mannar is a food technologist with a Master's degree in chemical engineering and extensive experience with planning and implementing programs to eliminate micronutrient deficiencies. He started his career with a salt company in India. Since the early 70s he started working with UNICEF in developing salt iodization programs in Asia. He pioneered the development of simple salt iodization equipment and the salt testing kit in India that is now widely used around the world.

He moved to Canada in 1990 and worked as a consultant to the Nutrition Section of UNICEF New York where he assisted in the global effort towards the universal iodization of salt. He has been associated with developing iodization programs in over 40 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. While with UNICEF, he worked with the high-level team from Kiwanis International that visited the Philippines in 1994 to make a preliminary assessment of

the problem of iodine deficiency and the solution. He has trained over a dozen salt consultants who are working around the world strengthening and expanding salt iodization programs. He was a founding member of the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and continues as a member of its Executive Board.

He moved to Ottawa in 1994 to join the MI. In his current position he oversees the promotion and expansion of interventions such as food fortification, supplementation and dietary change to eliminate micronutrient deficiencies. His work still takes him to remote corners of the world. He values the challenge of working to improve the lives of millions of people through simple low-cost measures and actions.

Venkatesh and his wife Vijaya have two sons and enjoy living and working in Ottawa.

The Office for Central and Eastern Europe Initiatives (OCEEI)

The Office for Central and Eastern Europe Initiatives (OCEEI) was established in 1993 as a unit within the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to develop and manage IDRC activities in Central and Eastern Europe (C&EE). OCEEI employs technical expertise, project management, network-building and support services to find innovative solutions to the problems of the region with partners in Eastern and Central Europe and from other regions of the world. With its C&EE partners, OCEEI seeks to explore mutual interests and achieve mutual goals in research and its applications, ultimately leading to:

- enhancement of the quality of life
- support for the process of reform
- the fostering of resilient bridges and linkages between our societies

For more, see our site at IDRC.CA/OCEEI

The Office for Central and Eastern Europe Initiatives (OCEEI)



Curriculum Vitae

Jean-H.
Guilmette

- Director of the Office for Central and Eastern Europe Initiatives, IDRC, Mr. Guilmette has acquired more than 30 years of various field and main office experience in managing programs and projects in different International organisations. A former Executive Director at the African Development Fund, Director of the Sahel Club at the OECD, his extensive experience covers both Africa and South-East Asia. Mr. Guilmette was Director General of the Strategic Planning Unit in Africa and Middle-East Branch of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) before joining IDRC in September 1995.
- Directeur du Bureau pour les Initiatives en Europe Centrale et de l'Est au CRDI, M. Guilmette a acquis plus de 30 ans d'expérience dans la gestion de programmes et de projets dans le domaine du développement international tant sur le terrain qu'au sein d'organisations internationales. Son expérience couvre l'Afrique et l'Asie du Sud-est. Il a occupé les fonctions d'Administrateur au Fond Africain de Développement à Abidjan, ainsi que de directeur du Club du Sahel à l'OCDE à Paris. Avant de joindre le CRDI en septembre 1995, M. Guilmette était directeur général de la planification stratégique pour les programmes bilatéraux d'Afrique et du Moyen-orient à l'ACDI.

CRDI/IDRC, 250 Albert, Ottawa, BP 8500, K1G 3H9, Ont. Canada (613) 236-6163 #2593,
fax: 567-4349, Internet: JGuilmette@idrc.ca X.400: N=Jean
Guilmette;C=CA;A=ATTMAIL;P=GC+IDRC

Research for International Tobacco Control (RITC)

Secretariat Description and Objectives

RITC (formerly known as the International Tobacco Initiative) was launched in October 1994 at the 9th World Conference on Tobacco or Health. RITC was created in response to the need for a coordinated and enhanced effort to support policy-relevant research to minimize the negative development effects of tobacco production and consumption. IDRC was the first international development agency to put tobacco control in the South on its agenda - not simply from the traditional health perspective - but as an integrated approach combining health, economic, social, and environmental research and policies. RITC's current objectives are to catalyse financial, intellectual and technical support for tobacco control research in less developed countries; to provide technical and financial support for policy-relevant tobacco control research; to strengthen individual and institutional capacity for tobacco control research in developing countries; and to advocate for research activities related to the production and consumption of tobacco in developing countries.

Sources of funding

| | |
|---|------------------|
| International Development Research Centre (IDRC) | CAD 2,980,000 |
| Health Canada | 1,225,000 |
| Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) | 461,360 |
| Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) | <u>100,000</u> |
| Total | 4,766,360 |

Links to IDRC Programming

RITC's strong research orientation and its integration of health, gender, economic, social and environmental research and policy issues to address the problem of tobacco production and consumption, mirrors IDRC's own approach to program delivery. Throughout RITC's history, IDRC program officers have been intimately involved in the development of projects funded by the secretariat. Two officers have continued to be active in the monitoring of ongoing projects in South Africa, India and China. In March 1999, IDRC's Special Projects Fund, which fosters linkages between secretariats and program initiatives, approved a project on *Tobacco Growing and Ecosystem Effects in Brazil*. This project is managed by the Ecosystem Approaches to Human Health program initiative. The Trade, Employment and Competitiveness program initiative provided funding for the publication and wide dissemination of two books on tobacco, trade and legislation in Thailand. RITC and the Acacia Initiative are currently exploring the possibility of a joint initiative to assess the use of internet technologies for the delivery of tobacco prevention programs to students in West Africa. Finally, RITC is unique among secretariats in that the membership of its Technical Advisory Committee is comprised almost exclusively of program officers from IDRC.

Current Challenges

Global expenditures on tobacco control research are modest in spite of the significant burden of tobacco-related disease. However, the growing importance of tobacco control on the international scene, particularly in the form of the Tobacco Free Initiative led by the World Health Organization, has created a heightened interest in tobacco control research. The Rockefeller Foundation recently announced a concerted tobacco control initiative in Southeast Asia that will include a research component. The National Institutes of Health in the United

States are preparing to launch an international tobacco control research initiative. It is important that RITC define its niche within the research community as well as working in close cooperation with other research organizations. During the past year, RITC has developed strong linkages with research partners and has undertaken a strategic planning session to clearly define its mandate and priorities. Dissemination of existing research results, development of new research projects and expansion of RITC's resource base will take priority during the coming year.



Linda Waverley Brigden
Executive Director, RITC

Education/Profession

- ▶ PhD, University of Victoria (2000)
- ▶ MSc, University of Alberta (1973)
- ▶ BSc, Bishops's University (1967)

Linda joined the Centre as Senior Program Officer, Research for International Tobacco Control (RITC) in December, 1998. She became Executive Director of RITC in February, 2000.

Other Positions

- ▶ Manager, Tobacco Reduction Strategy, British Columbia Ministry of Health (1991-98)
- ▶ Chair and Vice-Chair, Steering Committee for the National Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use (1994-98)

As well as working on tobacco control at the community and municipal levels, Linda has served in an advisory capacity for WHO (Training Seminar for Central and Eastern Europe), the National Cancer Institute of Canada's Tobacco Research Initiative, the British Columbia Heart Health Demonstration Project and the Institute of Health Promotion Research, UBC.

Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA)

Secretariat Description and Objectives

SISERA was created in July 1997 to provide technical and financial support for African economic research institutions. The SISERA program delivery strategy is based on three main components. First, SISERA provides financial support for a limited number of African research institutions in their effort to build institutional capacity (core and seed grants), to undertake collaborative thematic research projects (creation of sub-regional research networks) and to be further integrated in the international research community (support for connectivity and sabbaticals). Second, SISERA provides technical support, especially in the area of managerial capacity in terms of improvements on accounting, administrative and governance procedures, as well as in the preparation of proposals for institutional support. Third, SISERA seeks to increase the capacity of African centres to break their relative isolation and actively network among themselves and with the rest of the world.

LOCATION: WARO

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Executive Director Diery Seck | Current IDRC funding (FY 99/00-2000/01) CAD 800,000 | Total IDRC funding to date (since FY 97/98) CAD 1,800,000 | Requested IDRC funding N/A |
| Other donors and their contributions | | | |
| Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) | Current | Expected | |
| US Agency for International Development (USAID) | CAD 2,100,000 | | |
| European Union | <u>3,364,823</u> | | |
| Dutch Government | | CAD 3,078,000 | |
| US Agency for International Development (USAID) | | 536,000 | |
| Total | | <u>1,200,000</u> | |
| 4,814,000 | CAD 5,464,823 | CAD | |

1. Relevance

The founding principle of SISERA is that in order for African countries to successfully tackle their economic challenges, they need a corps of elite economists whose research output will serve to inform and influence economic policymakers and enhance civil society's debate on policy options. African research centres should be called upon to play this advisory role but most have been unable to do so because of their limited resources and relative isolation from decision-making circles. To help remedy this situation, SISERA was mandated to provide African economic research centres with financial and technical support, thus facilitating their emergence as centres of excellence with a sound degree of expertise, credibility, and relevance.

2. Links to IDRC Programming

During its three years of operations, SISERA has collaborated with other IDRC initiatives, including working with the MIMAP Program Initiative (PI) to a) develop the MIMAP-Senegal project and negotiating CIDA's co-funding of the project, b) undertake a program of training of African researchers on poverty analysis, in collaboration with the World Bank Institute. SISERA is also examining the feasibility of a joint project with ACACIA on e-commerce in Africa. SISERA regularly provides joint support with the WARO office for meetings and conferences held in West and Central Africa. Finally, the Secretariat routinely shares its

experience and information on African research centres with other IDRC PIs and Program Officers in WARO.

3. Future Directions

Over the next 2 years, SISERA will step up its efforts to help African research centres build capacity through financial and technical support. Attention will be devoted to the enhancement of managerial capacity building because of its critical role in ensuring long term sustainability, increasing the production of policy-relevant research output, and improving training of young economists. SISERA will also concentrate on the networking of African research centres given the considerable potential offered in the harnessing of talents of experienced researchers who are geographically dispersed. More work needs to be done to improve the coordination of donor agencies' programs of support for economic research in Africa, including advocating for an emphasis on institutional capacity building.

4. How would the Secretariat re-organize its program if donor budgets were reduced

While SISERA expects its budget for the current phase (1999-2002) to be fully-funded, it would consider the following modifications if its resources were reduced. First, the number of core and seed grants given respectively to Partner Institutions and Emerging Centres would be reduced to a more manageable level. Second, the amount allocated for new initiatives in the area of collaborative thematic research would be decreased and SISERA would limit itself to the initiatives for which it has already made funding commitments.

5. Current challenges

At this stage, SISERA faces three key challenges. The first one concerns its ability to ensure long term funding that is regular and commensurate with its planned volume of activity. In order to tackle its second challenge, SISERA will need to strengthen the niche that it has carved out with respect to institutional support for economic research in Africa in a field that is characterized by large donor initiatives that control considerably larger levels of financial resources. Finally, with very limited resources, SISERA will need to continue to mobilize African research centres, play a significant role in their institutional development and pay special attention to Francophone centres, given their specific needs and constraints.

6. Current Staffing

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Diery Seck | Executive Director |
| Dieynaba Tandian | Project Officer |
| Catherine Cherrier-Daffé | Program Assistant |
| Safietou Tall | Secretary |



Diery Seck
Executive Director, SISERA

Diery Seck, is Executive Director of the Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA). He is based in IDRC's West and Central Africa Regional Office. He holds a M. Sc. in Finance from the University of Sherbrooke and a Ph.D. in Finance from Laval University (Canada). He has taught for several years at the University of Windsor. He has also worked at the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank. His consulting work includes assignments with the World Bank, UNDP, ILO, the African Centre for Monetary Studies and private firms in Canada and the U.S. Dr. Seck has published in various scholarly journals and co-authored several books in the fields of finance and economics. He is currently co-editor of the Journal of African Finance and Economic Development.

Trade and Industrial Policy Secretariat (TIPS)

ROSA SOUTH AFRICA

Background

TIPS was born in the aftermath of South Africa's first democratic election. It was established against the backdrop of a 'new regime' that aimed to reverse many policies, reducing protection and simplifying the tariff structure, rationalizing government support for domestic industries, and deregulating markets. The new regime also aimed to achieve rapid – and more equitable – development, by exporting a more diversified range of products to new markets; by enhancing South Africa's international competitiveness through the exposure of domestic firms to the discipline of competition from imports, by promoting more efficient resource allocation through liberalised markets for domestic goods and services; and by stimulating productivity growth through an inflow of investment capital.

Mission

TIPS' mission over the medium and longer term is to assist the South African government meet its new economic policy challenges, specifically in the area of trade and industrial policy, by drawing upon a pool of well trained economists with experience in applied policy analysis. This in turn required strengthening the limited existing capacity outside government.

Function

TIPS main function is the following:

- 1) Serve as a clearing house for policy makers and researchers
- 2) Strengthen capacity outside of government to increase the quality of policy applied research
- 3) Create absorptive capacity in government for applied research

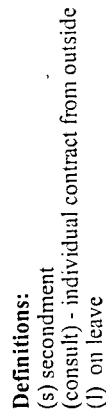
Rashad Cassim

Executive Director, TIPS

The Executive Director of TIPS is Rashad Cassim. He is trained as a trade economist. He has an MA in Economic History and a PHD in Economics from the University of Cape Town, South Africa. He was previously research fellow at the Development Policy Research Unit at the same university and worked very closely with the democratic government on trade policy issues. He was recruited in September 1996 as director of TIPS.

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Secretariats may report to the President or her designate

President Designate
TBAPresidenDesignate
ERathgeber

President Designate
M. VanAmeringen

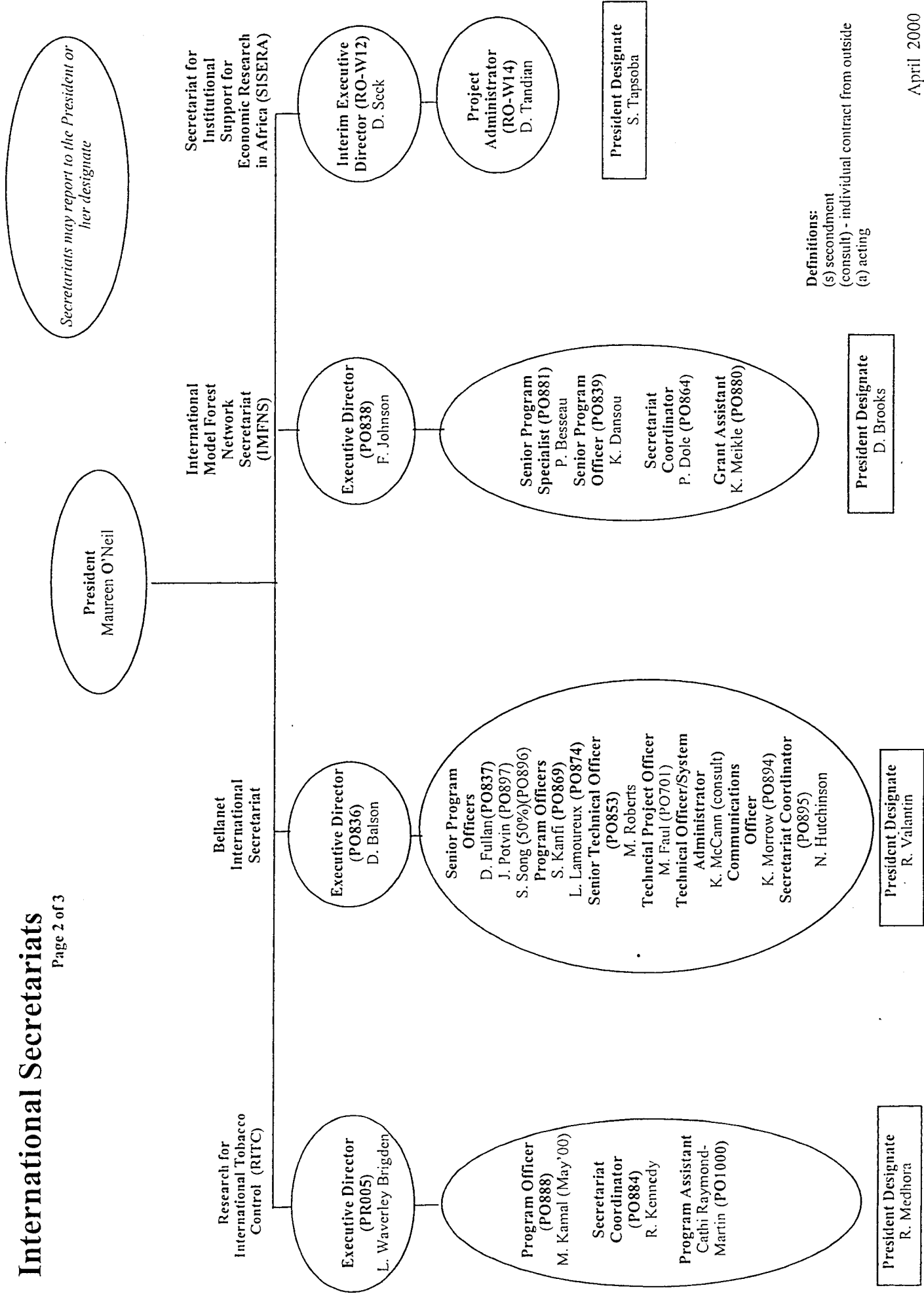
President Designate
C. Seré

President Designate
S. McGurk

April 2000

International Secretariats

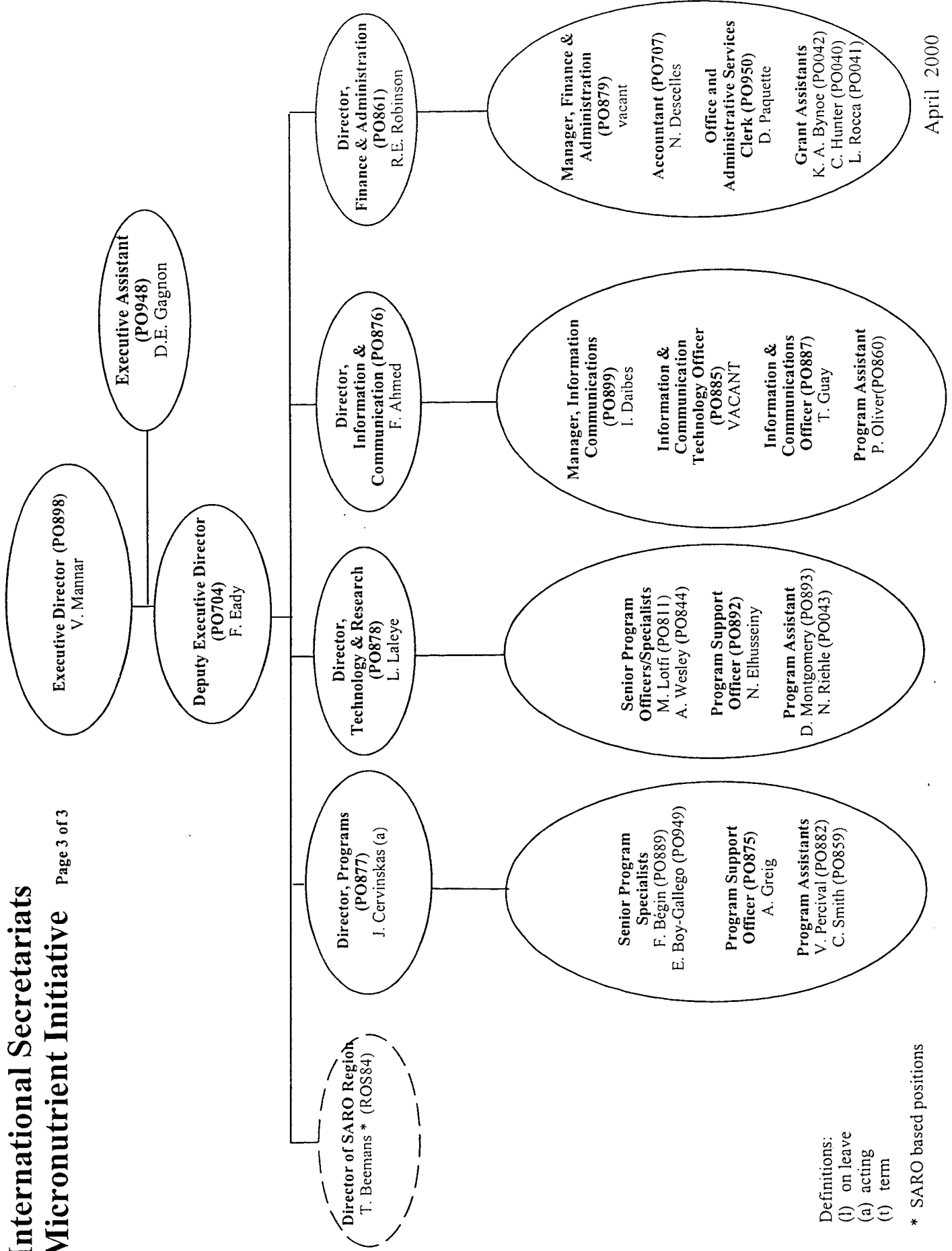
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Definitions:
(s) secondment
(consult) - individual contract from outside
(a) acting

International Secretariats Micronutrient Initiative

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Definitions:
(l) on leave
(a) acting
(t) term

* SARO based positions

April 2000